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NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

DECREED *by the* NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECLARATION of the RIGHTS of MAN and of the CITIZEN.

PREAMBLE.

THE French People, convinced that the neglect and contempt of the Natural Rights of Man, are the ſole cauſes of miſery in the world, have reſolved to ſet forth in a ſolemn declaration, thoſe ſacred and unalienable rights, to the end that, it being in the power of every Citizen to compare at all times the proceedings of government, with the end of every ſocial compact, they may never ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed and debaſed by tyranny; that the people may ever have before their eyes the baſis of their liberty and happineſs; the magiſtrate, the extent of his duty; the legiſlator, the object of his appointment.

With theſe views they proclaim in the preſence of the Supreme Being, the following declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.

ART. I. The end of all ſociety is the public happineſs. Government is eſtabliſhed to ſecure to Man the enjoyment of his natural and impreſcriptible rights.

II. Theſe rights are equality, liberty, ſecurity, property.

III. All men are equal by nature and in the eye of the law.

IV. The law is the free and ſolemn expreſſion of the general will; it operates equally on all, whether by protecting or puniſhing; it can command only what is juſt and uſeful to ſociety, and prohibit only what is hurtful.

V. All Citizens are equally admiſſible to public employments. A free people know no other motive of preference in their elections than virtue and talents.

VI. LIBERTY is the power which Man poſſeſſes of doing whatever is not hurtful to the rights of others. It is founded in nature; its bounds are marked by juſtice; law forms its protection, and its moral limits are defined in this maxim—Do not to others, what you would not wiſh done to yourſelf.

VII. The right of expreſſing thoughts and opinions either through the medium of the preſs, or any other manner; the right of quietly aſſembling; the free exerciſe of religious worſhip, cannot be prohibited. The neceſſity of making mention of theſe rights, ſuppoſes the preſence or the recent remembrance of deſpotiſm.

VIII. SECURITY is the protection afforded by ſociety to each of its Members for the preſervation of his perſon, rights, and property.

IX. The law ſhould protect public and individual liberty againſt the oppreſſion of thoſe who govern.

X. No one can be accuſed, arreſted or detained, but in the caſes laid down in the law, and agreeably to the forms preſcribed. Every Citizen ſummoned or arreſted under the authority of the law, ſhould immediately obey; by reſiſtance he renders himſelf culpable.

XI. Every proceeding againſt a Citizen out of the reach or without the forms preſcribed by the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical; the perſon againſt whom it ſhould be attempted to be executed by force, has the right to repel it by force.

XII. Thoſe who ſolicit, diſpatch, ſign, execute, or cauſe to be executed, arbitrary acts, are guilty, and deſerve puniſhment.

XIII. Every man being preſumed innocent until he has been declared guilty; if it is judged neceſſary to arreſt him, all unneceſſary rigour in ſecuring him, ſhould be ſeverely prohibited by the law.

XIV. No one ſhould be judged and puniſhed until he has been heard, or legally appealed, and unleſs he comes under a law made public before the perpetration of the crime; the law puniſhing actions performed before its exiſtence is tyrannical; the retroſpective effect of any law is criminal.

XV. The law ſhould only decree puniſhments ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary: the puniſhment ſhould be proportioned to the crime, and uſeful to ſociety.

XVI. The right of property belongs to every citizen; it is the right of enjoying and diſpoſing at his will of his goods, revenues, of the fruits of his labour and induſtry.

XVII. No ſpecies of labour, culture, or commerce, can be prohibited.

XVIII. Every man may bargain for his ſervices and his time; but he can neither ſell himſelf nor be ſold. His perſon is not alienable property. The law acknowledges no ſervitude; there can be but an engagement to perform and to pay an equivalent, between the man who works and his employer.

XIX. No one can be deprived of the leaſt portion of his property, without his conſent, unleſs the public neceſſities legally aſcertained require it, and under condition of an adequate and previous compenſation.

XX. No contribution can be required except for the general benefit. All citizens have a right to concur in fixing the contributions; to inſpect the expenditure of them, and to require accounts of that expenditure.

XXI. Public ſuccours are a ſacred debt. The ſociety owes relief to unfortunate citizens, either by furniſhing them with work, or by ſecuring the means of ſubſiſtence to thoſe who are unable to work.

XXII. Inſtruction is neceſſary to all: Society ſhould favour as much as poſſible the progreſs of public reaſon, and place the means of inſtruction within the reach of every citizen.

XXIII. The ſocial compact conſiſts in the endeavours of all to aſſure to each the enjoyment and preſervation of his rights, this compact reſts upon the National ſovereignty.

XXIV. It cannot exiſt unleſs the powers of public functionaries are clearly defined by the law, and their reſponſibility well ſecured.

XXV. The ſovereignty of the nation reſides in the people. It is indiviſible, impreſcriptible and unalienable.

XXVI. No portion of the people can exerciſe the powers of the whole people; but each ſection of the ſovereign aſſembled ſhall enjoy the right of expreſſing its will with entire liberty.

XXVII. Let any individual who ſhould attempt to uſurp the ſovereignty, be immediately put to death by freemen.

XXVIII. The people have always the right to reviſe, reform and change their conſtitution. One generation cannot bind by its laws future generations.

XXIX. Every citizen has an equal right to concur in making the law, and in appointing his repreſentatives and agents.

XXX. Public offices are eſſentially temporary; they cannot be conſidered either as conferring diſtinction, or as rewards, but as duties.

XXXI. The crimes of the repreſentatives of the people, or their agents, ſhould never go unpuniſhed. No one has a right to aſſume an inviolability that does not belong to other citizens.

XXXII. The right of preſenting petitions to the depoſitaries of public authority, can in no caſe be prohibited, ſuſpended or limited.

XXXIII. Reſiſtance to oppreſſion is a conſequence of the other rights of man.

XXXIV. The ſocial body is oppreſſed, when one of its members is oppreſſed. Each individual of the ſocial body is oppreſſed, when the ſocial body is oppreſſed.

XXXV. When the government violates the rights of the people, inſurrection is to the people and each portion of the people, the moſt ſacred of rights and the moſt indiſpenſible of duties.

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

Art. 1. The Republic is one and indiviſible.

Of the diſtribution of the People.

2. The French people are divided, for the exerciſe of their ſovereignty, into primary aſſemblies of cantons.

3. They are divided, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, into departments, diſtricts, municipalities.

Of the political ſituation of citizens.

4. Every perſon born and ſettled in France, 21 years ago; every ſtranger of 21 years of age, who ſettled in France for one year, lives by his labour, or acquires a property; or marries a French woman, or adopts a child; or ſupports an infirm perſon; every ſtranger in fine who ſhall be judged, by the legiſlative body, to have deſerved well in the cauſe of humanity, is admitted to the exerciſe of the rights of a French citizen.

5. The exerciſe of the rights of a French citizen is forfeited by naturalization in foreign countries; by the acceptance of employments or favors from a government not republican; by the condemnation to ignominious, or corporal puniſhment, until rehabilitation.

6. The exerciſe of the rights of citizens is ſuſpended, while under accuſation; by a ſentence of non-appearance, ſo long as the ſentence is not retracted.

Of the ſovereignty of the People.

7. The ſovereign people, is the whole maſs of French citizens.

8. They appoint immediately their deputies.

9. They delegate to electors the choice of adminiſtrators, of public arbiters, of criminal judges and thoſe of final appeal.

10. They deliberate upon the laws.

Of primary aſſemblies.

11. Primary aſſemblies conſiſt of citizens reſiding for ſix months in a canton.

12. They are compoſed of 200 citizens at leaſt, and of 600 at moſt, entitled to vote.

13. They are conſtituted by the nomination of a preſident, ſecretaries, and inſpectors of ballots.

14. They regulate their internal police.

15. No one can appear at them, armed.

16. The elections are either by ballot or *viva voce*, at the option of each voter.

17. A primary aſſembly can in no caſe preſcribe an uniform mode of voting.

18. The inſpectors of ballot record the votes of citizens who, unable to write, wiſh however to vote by ballot.

19. The queſtions on the laws are decided by yes and no.

20. The vote of the primary aſſembly is proclaimed thus—The citizens aſſembled in primary aſſembly of in number voters, vote [for or againſt] by a majority of

Of the National Repreſentation.

21. Population is the only baſis of the National Repreſentation.

22. There ſhall be a deputy for every 40 thouſand individuals.

23. Each collection of primary aſſemblies, completing a population of 39,000 to 41,000 perſons, name immediately a deputy.

24. The nomination requires an abſolute majority of ſuffrages.

25. Each aſſembly counts its own votes, and ſends a commiſſioner for the general collection of reſults, to the place fixed as moſt central.

26. If the firſt trial does not give any one an abſolute majority, a ſecond election takes place, the votes being confined to the two citizens higheſt in votes.

(To be continued.)

[The following paper throws great light on the revolution of the 31ſt of May.]

Addreſs of the members of the National Convention, ordered to be put under arreſt, to the French nation.

"WHEN the liberty of the national repreſentation is no more, and truth is ſtifled, the temple of the laws muſt be ſhut. Thus, unable to execute the truſt repoſed in us, it is our indiſpenſable duty to inſtruct you. We ſhall entirely confine ourſelves to evident facts, and leave to you the care of drawing the neceſſary conſequences from them.

"A law had been enacted, which preſcribed the formation of committees in the different ſections of Paris, deſtined to watch over foreigners and ſuſpicious people. This law was eluded. Inſtead of thoſe committees, others were formed in the moſt illegal manner, contrary to the letter of the law as well as its intention.

"Theſe illegal revolutionary committees have created a central committee, compoſed of one member from every committee of each ſection. This central committee, after ſome clandeſtine deliberations, has ſuſpended the conſtituted authorities: it has aſſumed the title of the revolutionary council of the department of Paris, and has inveſted itſelf with a dictatorial power; or rather uſurped it.

"An extraordiary committee had been decreed within the boſom of the Convention, to denounce the illegal and arbitrary acts of the different conſtituted authorities of the Republic; to trace and diſcover the plots formed againſt the liberty and ſecurity of the national repreſentation, and to cauſe all perſons to be arreſted who ſhall be denounced as chiefs of conſpiracies. Surrounded by an armed force, thoſe revolutionary committees demanded, on the 27th of May, the ſuppreſſion of this commiſſion. Their requeſt was decreed, but on the next day, on a vote by names, it was deferred till the committee ſhould have made their report.—(They conſtantly refuſed to attend the report.) On the 30th the revolutionary council intimated to the Convention their order to ſuppreſs the extraordinary commiſſion. Amidſt armed petitioners, ſurrounded by cannon, under continual hiſſings and hootings from the galleries, ſome members decreed the ſuppreſſion of the commiſſion. On the 31ſt the general was again beat; and the tocſin ſounded, and the alarm-gun fired. At theſe ſignals the citizens took up arms, and were ordered to aſſemble around the convention. Some deputations demanded a decree of accuſation againſt 55 members of the convenſion. The aſſembly, who had before unanimouſly rejected this petition, as calumnious, when in the month of April it was brought forward by ſome Sections, ſupported by the municipality, now referred it to the committee of public ſafety, and enjoined the members of that committee to give in their report within three days. On the 1ſt of June, at three in the afternoon, the revolutionary council marched their armed force to inveſt the Hall; at night they appeared at the bar, and demanded a decree of accuſation, againſt the denounced members. The convention paſſed to the order of the day, and ordered the petitioners to depoſit with the committee of public ſafety the proofs of the crimes imputed to the accuſed deputies.

"Since the 30th of May, the barriers had been ſhut, the adminiſtrators of the poſt ſuſpended, the journals ſtopped, the mails ſearched, the letters broken open and ſealed again, either with a ſeal bearing this inſcription—Revolution of the 31ſt of May 1793; or with another, inſcribed—The Committee of public ſafety.

"The committee of public ſafety were waiting for the neceſſary proofs to make their report, when on Sunday, June 2, the revolutionary council appeared again at the bar, and demanded, for the laſt time, the decree of accuſation againſt the denounced members. The aſſembly paſſed again to the order of the day. The petitioners now gave a ſignal to the ſpectators to leave the Hall and run to arms, for the purpoſe of obtaining that by open force which juſtice would not grant. About 12 at noon the general was beat, the tocſin ſounded. The citizens were forced to take up arms and obey the orders of a commander, whom the revolutionary council had placed at their head: more than 100 cannon ſurrounded the National Hall; grates to heat red hot balls were placed in the Champ Elyſees.

"The guard of the Convention, as well as all true citizens, were confined in different guard houſes; cannon were pointed towards the avenues; the gates were ſhut, and the centries ordered to ſtop all the deputies who might attempt to paſs them, and to fire at every one who ſhould attempt to peep acroſs the bars. Duſſaulx the venerable Duſſaulx, was beaten in a moſt infamous manner;—Boiſſy d'Anglas had his ſhirt torn! a great number of other deputies were inſulted, by the vile ſatellites of Marat. The battalions which ſeveral days back ſhould have marched to La Vendée, arrived on a ſudden, and ſeized upon the inner poſts of the Hall. Aſſignats and wine were diſtributed among them.—Theſe troops were deſtined to aſſaſſinate your Repreſentatives, and would have done it, becauſe the National Guards were not able to prevent this ſlaughter. The aſſailants were provided with the beſt arms, while the ſections complained of the want of them. In ſhort, the National Hall was turned into a priſon, where the Repreſentatives of the people were threated, diſgraced, and inſulted. It was demanded that the committee of public ſafety, to calm the rage of the ſeduced people who inveſted the Hall, ſhould make their report.

"Barrere mounted the tribune, and ſpeaking in the name of the committee, propoſed, that the denounced members againſt whom no proof whatever of the crimes imputed to them had been produced, ſhould be invited to ſuſpend themſelves from their functions. Some of them ſubmitted to this meaſure. A decree paſſed, that the commander of the armed force ſhould be ordered to the bar, to account for his conduct, and inform the Convention from whom he had received his orders. This decree was not executed. Two of the factions invaders inſulted a deputy, and were ordered to be taken to the bar. Violence and open force oppoſed alſo the execution of this ſecond decree. Then it was requeſted, that the ſitting ſhould be ended, and the temple of the laws ſhut. An end was put to the ſitting, the Preſident walked out of the hall at the head of the convention, and ordered the centries to withdraw.

"The convention reached the middle of the court without meeting any reſiſtance, but being arrived there, the commander of the armed force ordered them to return. The Preſident told him that the convention was not to be dictated to: that it held its authority independent of any other power than the French people, and that they alone had a right to command it. The commander, Henriot, drew his ſword, ranged his cavalry in order of battle, and ordered the cannoneers to point their cannon. His ſoldiers were ready to fire—The Preſident turned back, the members followed him, and attempted every outlet in order to eſcape, bnt every avenue was cloſed or defended by cannon. At length, the convention, unable to retire, reſumed their ſitting. What do we ſay? they returned into their priſon, and ſome members decreed, that Genſonne, Gaudet, Briſſot, Gorſas, Petion, Vergniaud, Salles, Barbaroux, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, Rabaut, Laſource, Languinais, Grangeneuve, le Sage, Kervelegan, Gardien, Boileau, Bertrand, Vigee, Molevant, Lariviere, Gomaire, and Bergoin, ſhould be put under arreſt in their own houſes. And why? We muſt not forget to mention, that on the propoſal of Marat, Couthon demanded, that Valaze and Louvet ſhould be added to that number, and that ſome members gave their conſent, for the greater part of them did not take any ſhare in theſe humiliating deliberations. After the decree was ſigned, a deputation made its appearance to teſtify its approbation of the decree, and tendered an equal number of citizens to ſerve as hoſtages for the arreſted members.

"Frenchmen! who would be free and Republicans, theſe are facts, which no one will dare to deny; we repreſent them to you only in a maſs, and forbear to enter into details ſtill more attrocious. The National Repreſentation impriſoned, diſgraced, deliberating under the poignards of an audacious faction, is no more. Do not ſuffer any longer the uſurpation of your rights; do not leave in ſuch hands the exerciſe of the ſovereignty of the nation; reſcue the liberty, the ſacred equality, the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic; without them France is loſt. Reject with horror all propoſitions tending to any kind of federaliſm. Rally, unite, and be firm, you may ſtill ſave the public cauſe. This public cauſe reſides in the whole of your country; it is not confined nor concentrated within the walls of Paris. Your deputies may there periſh, but they will die worthy of you, and worthy of themſelves too happy, if after their death their country ſhould be ſaved. When the moment of national revenge is come, then Frenchmen, do not forget that Paris is not guilty, that the citizens of Paris were ignorant of the plot, of which they have been made the blind tools. No! it is not upon Paris that the dreadful and all powerful hand of the nation ought to bear down; but on that horde of robbers and criminals, who have made themſelves maſters of Paris, who are devouring Paris and France, who cannot exiſt without crimes, and have no other refuge leſt but in deſpair, the offspring of vice. Farewell."

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

WE were greatly ſurprized to ſee the ex-general Dumourier arrive here, at the moment when all the world imagined that he had taken up his reſidence for a long time in the mountains of Switzerland: but we learn, that the pacific canton of Zurich, which he had choſen for his retreat, dreading the intrigues of this ſubtle politician, begged him to quit that territory. Dumourier then applied to the Elector of Cologne for an aſylum, but the Elector returned this very ſhort anſwer: "I cannot receive him as an emigrant; and as a Jacobin I would hang him." After this, Dumourier directed his way hither, hoping to obtain permiſſion to ſtay in the Low Countries, on account of his arrangements with the Prince de Cobourg.

But unfortunately for Dumourier, he publiſhed a pamphlet at Frankfort, entitled, "A Letter from General Dumourier to the Preſident of the National Convention;" and to this piece, was added a proclamation under the title, "General Dumourier to the French people."

In this work, among other things, he ſays, that not wiſhing to employ his talents to the diſmemberment of his country, he is going to employ his pen for the purpoſe of enlightening his fellow-citizens and combatting the anarchiſts. In another part he mentions, that at the time of his firſt proclamation, the Prince de Cobourg promiſed to allow him to act for the purpoſe of reſtoring order in France;—that he would aſſiſt him with all his troops in caſe of need—and would reſtore to the lawful king of France, after the re-eſtabliſhment of the monarchy, all the places that might be taken or confided to the Auſtrians. But that a ſuperior authority, having ſoon after obliged the Prince Generaliſſimo to revoke his promiſe, he quitted the army, after ſtipulating favorable terms for his companions in arms. In the courſe of the proclamation, Dumourier invites all French citizens to range themſelves with him under the colours of the happy conſtitution of 1789—90, and 91.

This pamphlet had a very extenſive ſale, and made ſo much noiſe, that the government taking cognizance of its contents, had all the copies found at the bookſellers ſeized; condemned the printer to pay a fine, and had his preſſes broken to pieces.

We are aſſured, that Dumourier has ſince been ordered to quit Bruſſels and the Low Countries, and that he is going to London.

JUNE 20.

We had a great misfortune here in the military hoſpital of St. Elizabeth, on the 18th. Five thouſand ſacks of wheat, which had been carried to that place preſſed ſo heavy on ſome of the joiſts that the floor gave way and fell down. The wounded men who were in their beds ſuffered greatly by this diſaſter. There were about 400 perſons in this hoſpital, more than 43 of whom were killed. They were interred this day.

TOULON, May 30.

Baſterot, Captain of the Minerva frigate, convicted of having conſpired againſt the republic, and afterwards againſt a ſentence paſſed by a court martial, has been guillotined.

BAYONNE, May 15.

We are here in a moſt alarming criſis. Yeſterday a council of war was held, in the preſence of the national deputies, and the reſult was, the breaking up of the three camps which were to form a principal one at Bidart, and thus ſhelter this city from a ſiege.

In being obliged to take this precaution, the moſt diſaſtrous circumſtance is, that a territory of ſeveral leagues in extent is to be abandoned to the enemy. Add to this, the ſacrifice of ſeveral field pieces, which are abandoned, after having been ſpiked at Andaye. Theſe extreme meaſures announce a very weak ſtate of defence; and ſhall be very fortunate if we can preſerve this place, the poſſeſſion of which is, on every occaſion, ſo very important.

MARSEILLES, May 30.

A few days after the inſtallation of the judges of the popular tribunal, eſtabliſhed in this city, ſeveral perſons, convicted of having levied forced contributions, were condemned by this tribunal to ſuffer death.

The procurator of the commons, who was tried and acquitted, communicated a horrid plot, which was to have equalled in its execution the infamous maſſacre of St. Bartholomew.

For this diabolical purpoſe the municipal council had an extraordinary meeting, at which all the members were ſworn to ſecrecy, as to the object of their intended deliberations.

A member now preſented the infernal project, which was carried by a majority of voices, and the purport of which was, that the city trumpets ſhould be ſounded at an early hour in the morning, and a proclamation made to forbid the inhabitants to quit their houſes on pain of death; all thoſe who were ſuſpected were to be conducted to the church of St. Homobon, and Fort Saint Jean, there to be maſſacred, and their houſes pillaged.

This depoſition made by the procurator of the Commune, was confirmed by four municipal officers; and an infinite number of houſes were found marked with red chalk. In conſequence of the proofs of this abominable plot, the popular tribunal iſſued a great number of mandates of arreſt; but a great number of the conſpirators made their eſcape.

At the houſe of one of theſe, Izoard, was found a trunk, containing about fifty marks of ſilver. Another conſpirator, Huge, was impriſoned, and his interrogation began to throw conſiderable light on this myſterious affair, when he contrived to ſtrangle himſelf in the priſon, with the ribbon that tied his hair. Lezard, a municipal officer, on hearing of the apprehenſion of Izoard, blew out his brains at the fort of Notre Dame de la Guard, where he was ſtationed as a ſentinel over the Bourbon family; and the ſecretary of the Jacobin Club threw himſelf out of a window, and was killed on the ſpot. We have apprehended ſeveral of the conſpirators, and have diſcovered that the plot extended to the neighbouring villages.

LONDON, July 3.

An official narrative of a late ſally from Mentz, made by the French, ſpeaks of the loſs on both ſides, as very ſevere—The bold deſign of the enemy in this expedition was no leſs than to deſtroy the Pruſſian camp, and kill or carry off General Kalkreuth, and his Royal Highneſs Prince Louis of Pruſſia; in this they failed, many of them falling by the fire of their own artillery at Mentz, in their retreat.

In the neighborhood of Marſeilles, the end of the leaders appear to be that of emancipating the department entirely from any form of government which may be impoſed by the whole repreſentative Body of France, and ſetting up an independent or a ſimply federate ſtate, acting only with the whole, according to its volitive propenſity, as time and circumſtances may ſuit.

Other departments, pronounced in a ſtate of inſurrection, inſiſt upon the reſtoration of the conſtitution, formed two years ſince; at the ſame time expreſſing no diſapprobation of the late puniſhment inflicted upon the king, conſidering him ſecretly hoſtile to that conſtitution.

Our treaty with Ruſſia obliges us to continue the war as long as it ſhall pleaſe the empreſs of all the Ruſſias to go on—a tolerable proſpect this affords us of a ſpeedy peace.

Our treaty with the prince of Heſſe Caſſel is in the uſual way of buying ſo many human beings to be ſet on againſt their fellow creatures at ſo much per life.

The king has appointed Mr. Dundas Preſident of the Eaſt India board, with a yearly ſalary of 5000l.

Dumourier, it is ſaid, is going to America.

The unfortunate young prince the Dauphin, it is ſaid, has got a rupture; and upon application to the municipality, they have directed the bandage-maker of the priſons to attend him. Of the other royal priſoners ſcare any thing is known.

Ferrand, who commands Valenciennes, is one of the moſt experienced and braveſt officers in the French ſervice.

If the hypocritical hum-drum proclamation, publiſhed by Dumourier, under the title of an addreſs to the French nation, be able to cloak all his wrongs, and diſſipate the fears which the intrigues of the moſt reſtleſs genius, and the moſt corrupted mind, muſt naturally inſpire, we have only to remark, that diſtinguiſhed ſcoundrels enjoy very eminent advantages over honeſt men.

The balloon, which ſome days ago aſcended from Conde, had a ſmall packet, containing two letters pending to it. The firſt was addreſſed to the Preſident of the Convention, and the ſecond to the Miniſter of the War Department.—They ſimply ſtated—

"CITIZENS,

"We are ſurrounded on all quarters by the enemies of the French Republic. We lament recent misfortunes. The recollection, however, of the glories of Jemappe, animates and inflames us with military emulation.—We are lovers of liberty, and have ſworn to maintain it. Proviſions are ſcarce, but our enthuſiaſm is undiminiſhed. We will repel the enemy, or die in the attempt.

(Signed) J. V. D.

By order of the Commander."

From the garriſon at Conde,
May 30.

"The originals are in the Prince of Cobourg's poſſeſſion. The wind was very favorable for the experiment; but the balloon having been overcharged with inflammable air, the deſign was rendered abortive."

We are told from Bruſſels, that they have poſitive information, that the Spaniards having forced the paſſage of the Iron, after having poſſeſſed themſelves of Andaye, are marching in force to Bayonne, to lay ſiege to that city, which is conſidered as the only place capable of making any reſiſtance; and after the reduction of which, the enemy will have the road clear to Bourdeaux.

JULY 7.

The report of the defeat of Gaſton and the royaliſts under his command, by the republicans commanded by general Biron, is extremely improbable.

The troops actually engaged in the ſiege of Valenciennes, amount to 18,500. The covering armies under the prince of Cobourg and the duke of York, are about 80,000 more; a ſmall army blockades Quéſnoi, and about 4000 men are at Conde. The Pruſſians, Dutch, the Engliſh cavalry laſt arrived and the 37th regiment, form the line between Valenciennes and Oſtend.

By a veſſel arrived at Falmouth, a letter is received from an officer on board the Windſor Caſtle, dated with admiral Gell's ſquadron in Gibraltar Bay, on the 19th ult. which gives an account of the Spaniſh fleet being then at anchor there. It ſtates, that on the Britiſh ſquadron firſt appearing off there, the Spaniſh admiral, taking them for the enemy, had prepared for action.—Beſides the Spaniſh and Engliſh ſhips of force, there were on the above date ten Portngueſe frigates in the Bay, and it was admiral Gell's intention, as ſoon as poſſible, to ſail up the Straits, in queſt of a French fleet of 25 ſail. The Flora frigate and the Bull-dog ſloop had been very fortunate, having captured and ſent into the Bay, a French frigate and ſeveral merchantmen, ſome of which are richly laden.

United States.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) Auguſt

YESTERDAY arrived the ſ
Thomas, Peyrinaut, in 17 days fr
Cape-Francois—In this veſſel ca
100 white paſſengers: on her p
ſage ſhe was plundered by the N
Providence privateer ſloop Suſan
Capt. Tucker, on the 30th ult.
plate and caſh to the amount
60,000 crowns; alſo thirty-five
groes—ſhe was then permitted
proceed on her voyage.

Capt. Peyrinaut ſpoke with t
Britiſh frigates ſhortly after he
ed; the Captains of which, ſo
from availing themſelves of the
treſſed and defenceleſs ſtate of
enemy, congratulated them on th
happy eſcape, in terms equally
lite and humane. Such cond
will ever diſtinguiſh the brave w
rior and true gentleman from th
lawleſs plunderers and ſavage r
fians with which the Weſt-India ſ
at preſent abound.

The ſon of the late Count de Gra
is amongſt the paſſengers arrived
the Thoma,.

HANOVER (*N. H.*) Auguſt 26.

Laſt week arrived here, the R
Mr. Ogden, on his return from
excurſion to Quebec, through t
ſtate and Vermont. On Sund
laſt he officiated in the new chur
in Hartland.

By him we learn, that great pea
and proſperity prevail in the neig
boring provinces; that the ſeaſ
has been fertile, and the harv
will be very valuable.—Emigratio
are conſtant into Upper Canada, a
every encouragement given to m
of enterprize. The national ge
roſity has been extended to the Lo
aliſts, and large grants of land giv
to them. That a mild and exc
lent ſyſtem of government is eſta
liſhed—that the greateſt indulgen
in religious liberty prevails. A
to give further proſperity to ſociet
by the aid of religion, large ſu
are conſtantly paid from Engla
to ſupport Proteſtant Clergymen
and circulate books. An happ
harmony prevails among all den
minations of chriſtians. The C
tholic churches are crowded *as uſua*
their Temples are in good repai
and new ones building—and eve
order and denomination of Clerg
are well and honorably ſupporte
and encouraged in doing their dut

The Rev. Dr. Mountain, la
Chaplain to the Biſhop of Londo
is appointed, and ſhortly expecte
as Biſhop of Canada, with a ſala
from England. Lord Dorcheſter
alſo expected this ſummer in Qu
bec.

Upon the arrival of the Governo
and Biſhop, plans will be concerte
for erecting a Univerſity, and Ac
demies in the provinces.

Mr. Ogden, as a friend to univer
ſal peace, and general happineſs o
all mankind, and the honor of a
nations, declares, that he has man
reaſons for believing, that a wa
between the Indians and States
abhorrent to the rulers and peopl
of the provinces, and directly con
trary to the wiſhes, intereſt, an
policy of the Engliſh nation.

It is hoped by all ranks in Canada
that the preſeut treaty may iſſue i
eſtabliſhing peace throughout North
America, between ſavage and civil
ized nations.

Some time ſince, Oliver Spencer
the ſon of Col. Oliver Spencer, o
the late American army, was take
a priſoner by the Indians near Ken
tucky, and carried into their coun
try. Early this ſummer he attend
ed the warriors to Kingſton, in Ca
nada, and being diſcovered to
lady, the daughter of Iſaac Ogden
Eſq. of Quebec, and other old ac
quaintance of his father's, & friends
a purſe was made of two hundre
dollars, and by the influence of th
Britiſh commanding officer, thi
youth of twelve years of age, wa
redeemed, and returned to hi
friends in Elizabeth-Town, New
Jerſey, on his way to his parents.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 31.

On the part of the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republic, and of the Commander of the Squadron.

IT is commanded to all Sailors and Soldiers, formerly embarked on board the Jupiter, to deliver to the Permanent Committee, the Arms which they have carried with them; and to all the Sailors in general, not to carry Arms with them, under the Penalty of being arreſted, and immediately conducted to Priſon.

New-York, Auguſt 30.

The Mayor orders the Conſtables and Marſhals to publiſh the above Order, and unleſs they are inſtantly complied with, the Diſobedient will be puniſhed. R. V.

CAMBRIDGE, Auguſt 19.

At a reſpectable meeting of the Landholders, and other citizens of Dorcheſter county, Eaſtern Shore of Maryland, on the 19th of Auguſt, 1793, Col. John Eccleſton in the chair, the following Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, on his Proclamation, declaratory of Neutrality, was brought in by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, and unanimouſly voted.

SIR,

IMPRESSED with a deep ſenſe of the value of honorable peace, and anxious to preſerve its bleſſings to our country, we aſſure you, it was with ſincere pleaſure we ſaw the meaſure you purſued of declaring to the world the Neutrality of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe. Of war we have had a ſhare—That it was in a glorious cauſe, will, we hope, ever prove in the recollection, a motive to a conduct both dignified and ſpirited; but we likewiſe hope that it will always be, as we believe it is at preſent, the diſpoſition of all our fellow citizens, to cultivate that pacific national character ſo congenial with our Republican Government, and ſo neceſſary to its purity and duration. Your proclamation we think conformable to the ſolid intereſts of the country, its expreſſions warranted by the opinions & wiſhes of our fellow-citizens, and to have been inſpired by the true ſpirit of that Conſtitution, under which we enjoy the ſweets of civil liberty, and abundant proſperity. To this additional proof of that vigilant patriotiſm, to which we have been ſo often and ſo highly indebted, we beg leave to give our unanimous approbation.

JOHN ECCLESTON, *Chairman.*
Atteſt.
CH. S. O'NEIL, *Secretary.*

To the Landholders and other Citizens of Dorcheſter County, Eaſtern Shore of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

YOUR approbation of the meaſure which I have taken to declare to the world the Neutrality of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe, gives me ſincere pleaſure. And it is no leſs pleaſing to me to obſerve the diſpoſition which you manifeſt to preſerve our country in a ſtate of peace, as the only means of promoting our national proſperity, and enſuring a continuance of thoſe bleſſings which our country enjoys in an eminent degree. G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1793.

SIR,

While I acknowledge the receipt of your polite letter of the 21ſt inſtant, encloſing the reſolutions of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the county of New-Caſtle, let me requeſt you to aſſure thoſe Gentlemen, that I conſider their approbation of the late proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, and of the meaſures taken by the government to ſecure to this country a continuance of thoſe manifold bleſſings which are attendant on a ſtate of peace, as a new proof of that enlightened wiſdom and philanthropic diſpoſition which has ever marked the virtuous citizens of the United States.

GO. WASHINGTON.

DOCTOR JOHN M'KINLY.
Wilmington, Auguſt 31.

PORTLAND, *(Diſtrict Maine.)*

At a meeting of the merchants and others, in the town of Northyarmouth, Caſcobay, the 13th day of Auguſt, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted:

1. THAT peace and tranquility are bleſſings which ought to be conſidered at all times in the higheſt eſtimation, and that the preſervation of them is eſſential to our preſent happineſs, and the proſperity of our country.

2. That eſpecially when ſo many powers are at war with each other, we, who can go free and unmoleſted to different ports, as heretofore, when the ſame powers were at peace with each other, muſt undoubtedly partake of advantages peculiar to our happy ſituation; and that therefore it is our intereſt by all means to avoid any interference whatever that may be conſtrued by any of the belligerent powers as a departure from that neutrality already declared.

3. That we highly approve the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States; and being ſenſible of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, we will do all in our power as good citizens, with integrity and uprightneſs, to ſupport the objects of his recommendation, and thereby promote the benefits we enjoy, and the general proſperity of our country; and that we will diſcountenance whatever may be conſidered as deviating from the ſtricteſt line of neutrality, ſhould any ſteps of that ſort be diſcovered by us, in any of our fellow-citizens.

Voted, that theſe proceedings be printed in the Portland papers; and that a copy be tranſmitted to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq. to ſhew our hearty concurrence with our fellow-citizens of the town of Boſton; and that the chairman ſign it.

WILLIAM MARTIN, *Chairman.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

From the Gazette Nationale ou Le Moniteur Univerſal, Printed at Paris, June 24 and 28, 1793, received by Capt. Makins, from L'Orient.

Two works have been publiſhed in Germany, the firſt entitled, *a poem compoſed before and after the death of Louis XVI.*—The other *an Almanac of the Victims of the Revolution*, with curs—GUSTAVUS and LOUIS are the firſt.—The French paragraphiſt adds to this article, the following remark; that it is a bold attempt on the part of the Houſe of Auſtria, to charge itſelf with reviving in this manner, the Love of Kings in Europe.

Travellers who arrived at Maldenade and Montevido, Spaniſh places, relate an extraordinary phenomenon which happened in the river *La Plata* laſt April—an impetuous wind roſe, it blew with a violence ſo extreme, that it drove the waters of the river ten leagues diſtance from its banks—all the neighboring country was inundated, the bed of the river was left dry—This terrible irruption diſcovered veſſels which had been loſt for thirty years—they found among others an Engliſh ſhip which was wrecked in the year 1762—many perſons went to the place—and walked all about the bed of the river on dry feet; they are returned loaded with the ſilver and ſpoils which had been ſwallowed up in the veſſels—This phenomenon which ought to be ranked in the number of the grand revolutions of nature, laſted three days, at the end of which time the wind ceaſed, and the waters returned with grand impetuoſity to the natural bed of the river.

Numbers of perſons in priſon June 19. arreſted by the department of Paris:—

Conciergerie, 325; Grand Force, 331—70 of which are military; Petite Force, 108; Sainte Pelagie, 131; Madelonnettes, 80; Abbaye, 69—of which 23 are military, and 5 hoſtages; Bicetre, 214—a la Salpetriere, 45; Chambre d'Arret à la Mairie, 39. Total 1342.

M. Roland has fled to Lyons; Briſſot was going to join him when he was arreſted.

Civil State of Paris.

June					
17	*Divorces* 9	*Marriages* 28	*Born* 68	*Died* 56
18	7	29	61	45
19	7	24	65	61

Seven hundred and eighty-five millions of aſſignats had been burnt June 22; thirty-three millions more were ready to be deſtroyed. Collot D'Herbois was Preſident of the Convention the 20th June.

The places of public amuſement which were open in Paris the 28th June were ten theatres—an amphitheatre, and two other public exhibitions.

The Spaniards have two Generals who are not without merit, viz. *Don Ricardos*, commander in chief of the army of Catalonia—and *Don Ventura Caro*, who commands the army of Navarre.

They write from Perpignan that the brave garriſon of Bellegarde hold out yet, notwithſtanding a continual bombardment—they fear a famine—if they can get in proviſions, the fortreſs will be ſaved—and efforts are daily made to get forward the convoys; but the vigilance of the Spaniards is inceſſant.

The garriſon of the fort *des Bains*, has been on ſhort allowance 56 days; it was not till the 57th that it ſurrendered, after having been 48 hours without eating.

The Spaniards have taken *Fourques* three leagues from Perpignan; they have reſtored the ancient police in all its forms.

M. Egalite in a letter to the National Convention of the 2d June, ſays that the moment he had flattered himſelf with a favorable deciſion on his caſe, at that moment he found himſelf more cloſely confined.—He was tranſferred to the fort St. Jean the 27th May—a very cold priſon, without receiving communications from any one—and without any attendants for himſelf or his ſon; his domeſtics had been driven away although they had paſſports from the committee of the public ſafety, and he was not permitted either to ſee or ſpeak to them; he prays that the Convention would judge him according to his merits and attachment to the cauſe of the Republic through the Revolution. He prays for a ſpeedy deciſion—and if their decree ſhould not give him entire liberty, he aſks permiſſion to converſe with ſuch perſons as he ſhall deſire, not to be ſhut up in that priſon, that he may be at liberty to walk, and take the air, which he ſays is abſolutely neceſſary to his health, now greatly injured by his diſtreſs of body and mind.

This letter was referred to the committee of ſafety.

A veſſel arrived here yeſterday from Gibraltar, the Capt. of which ſays that he was informed by the officers of the garriſon there that the combined fleet conſiſting of fifty-two ſail of the line were gone to attack Toulon.

Yeſterday arrived here from Bengal a French ſhip called La Ville de L'Orient, Capt. Malin.

Yeſterday a number of French ſailors (about one hundred) lately belonging to the ſhip Jupiter, now in New-York, arrived in this city, under the care of a party of militia.

General Galband, it is ſaid in a New-York paper, has been re-taken, near Weſt Cheſter, by a party ſent in purſuit of him.

The ſhip Good Intent, of Briſtol, mounting 16 guns, is arrived at New York, a prize to the Marſeilles of 22 guns. She was taken after an obſtinate engagement, and the loſs of her Captain and 8 men killed and 20 wounded.

From New-York we learn, that Citizen Genet, owing to the diſturbances on board the Jupiter, had iſſued a proclamation, ordering the crew, with a few exceptions, to leave the ſhip and repair to quarters provided for them on ſhore. This many did.

An attempt was made on the life of Admiral Cambis (not of Citizen Genet as has been reported) in which he was wounded in the hand. The attempt was made by ſome of the crew of the Jupiter a few of which number have been apprehended.

General Galband eſcaped from on board the Jupiter on Friday laſt, and took the rout to Weſt-Cheſter, eſcorted by a few of the crew of the Jupiter.

It was currently reported that Captain Bompard is to be appointed commander of the Jupiter.

Three hundred paſſengers are arrived in the Ann from Londonderry. There is another paſſenger ſhip, we underſtand in the river.

We hear that the Britiſh ſhip Queen of 98 guns, the Orion and another 74, with three frigates and a ſloop of war, are cruizing off the Delaware and Cheſapeake bays—and that, beſides the privateer Sans Culottes, the Orion has taken the induſtry, a French privateer fitted out at Baltimore.

The French frigate Aſtrea, of 44 guns, is arrived at Annapolis.

Letters received in this city from Mr. Wignell, via New-York, by the ſhip Amſterdam Packet, dated London, July 6, inform, that he was to ſail in the George Barclay, Capt. Collet, poſitively on or before the 15th, with the whole of the company of comedians, and a number of muſicians, engaged for the new theatre in Cheſnut-ſtreet. The accommodations for paſſengers in the George Barclay, are entirely taken up by Mr. Wignell.

The public are informed in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Saturday laſt, that thoſe members of the French National Convention "who were arreſted, were treated ſo at their own requeſt." A correſpondent ſays that after ſuch an aſſertion, it will be with a very ill grace on the part of ſome perſons that the Engliſh paragraphiſts ſhall in future be called LIARS.

It is preſumed the following article will ſhew how much juſtice there is in the above recited aſſertion:

National Convention, June 4. Valaze one of the Deputies in cuſtody, complained in a letter of having been put under arreſt without a previous hearing; he added that being father of a family, and in embarraſſed circumſtances, he ſtood highly in need of the arrears due to him ſince the laſt month. Order of the day.

The addreſs of the arreſted members of the National Convention to the people of France, contains a develop ment of the moſt extraordinary tranſaction that has taken place ſince the commencement of the revolution—and ſhould it be eventually productive of favorable conſequences to liberty and a free government, it involves a total ſubverſion of all the principles on which free legiſlation has heretofore been ſuppoſed to depend for its exiſtence.

Important Commercial Communication.

Auguſt 30, 1793.

At a meeting of the Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia,—It was reſolved, that a letter from Thomas Jefferſon, *Eſq. Secretary of State, and the anſwer thereto, ſhould be publiſhed in this city.*

Extract from the minutes,
ROBERT RALSTON, *Sec'ry.*

Philadelphia, Auguſt 27, 1793.

GENTLEMEN,

Complaint having been made to the government of the United States, of ſome inſtances of unjuſtifiable vexation and ſpoliation committed on our merchant veſſels by the privateers of the powers at war, and it being poſſible that other inſtances may have happened, of which no information has been given to the government, I have it in charge from the Preſident to aſſure the merchants of the United States, concerned in foreign commerce or navigation, that due attention will be paid to any injuries they may ſuffer on the high ſeas, or in foreign countries, contrary to the law of nations or to exiſting treaties; and that on their forwarding hither well authenticated evidence of the fame, proper proceedings will be adopted for their relief: The juſt and friendly diſpoſitions of the ſeveral belligerent powers, afford well founded expectation that they will not heſitate to take effectual meaſures for reſtraining their armed veſſels from committing aggreſſions and vexations on our citizens or their property.

There being no particular portion or deſcription of the mercantile body pointed out by the laws for receiving communications of this nature, I take the liberty of addreſſing it to the merchants of Philadelphia, for the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of requeſting that thro' them it may be made known to all thoſe of their ſtate whom it may concern. Information will be freely received, either from the individuals aggrieved, or from any aſſociations of merchants, who will be pleaſed to take the trouble of giving it, in a caſe ſo intereſting to themſelves and their country.

I have the honor to be with great reſpect, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TH. JEFFERSON.

The Merchants of Philadelphia.

SIR,

The merchants of Philadelphia receive your communication, as one proof among the many of the attention of government to the commerce of the United States, which involves in it every other important intereſt of our country.

They will avail themſelves of the invitation given, to convey all ſuch information as they may obtain, reſpecting the vexation and ſpoil committed by the privateers of the powers at war, upon the trading veſſels of America; and they doubt not upon repreſentation being made, thoſe powers will ſhew the beſt diſpoſition to reſtrain aggreſſions, which, being exerciſed againſt a people, who in maintaining a ſtrict neutrality, have manifeſted a friendſhip for all, and which ought to exempt them from ſuch depredations.

I am with perfect eſteem,
By order of the committee, and in behalf of the merchants of the city of Philadelphia,
JOHN NIXON.

To Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq. Secretary of State.

The ſhip Alice, Capt. Harvey, arrived at New-York from London, Monday laſt, we hear ſhe has brought London papers to the 25th July.—We have ſeen one of the 15th which contains an account of the ſurrender of Conde to the combined forces on the 10th; the garriſon had conſiſted of 4000 men—1500 only were found fit for duty who were made priſoners of war—2000 were ſick in the hoſpitals. General Cuſtine had been at Paris the laſt of June as ſtated in our laſt—he had ſet out for the army—previous to which he had informed the Executive Council that the army deſtined to act againſt the Prince Saxe Cobourg muſt be encreaſed till it amounts to 120,000 men—in addition to which he required another army of 60,000 to make incurſions into the enemy's country—with this force he promiſes never to return except he is victorious. The ſieges of Valenciennes and Mentz were going on—The French making ſorties daily. No account appears in this paper of the defeat of the Royaliſts near Nantes on the 28th of June, as related by Capt. Makins from L'Orient.

Lord Howe, with the laſt diviſion of the channel fleet, had ſailed from Spithead—and was to be joined by the Ruſſian fleet of frigates and tranſports, having on board 12,000 troops.—A deſcent on the coaſt of Britanny is confidently ſtated to be their object in the Britiſh papers.—It appears that there has been perpetual fighting between the French and Sardinians—the accounts are from Turin—theſe ſtate that the former loſt 4000 men in one action.—The Pruſſians have made themſelves maſters of Weiſſenau, near Mentz, after a ſharp conteſt.—A bomb thrown from Valenciennes fell among a number of thoſe of the beſiegers, and cauſed an exploſion of forty of them.

Lately died at Hudſon, State of New-York, SETH JENKINS, Eſq. a gentleman highly and deſervedly revered for his public and private virtues.

To Correſpondents.

☞ "*The* ANECDOTE" *does not appear to be ſufficiently intereſting.*

"HELVIDIUS" *was not received in ſeaſon for this day's paper—No. 3. in our next.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Ann, Stephenſon,	Londonderry
Brig Harmony, Dunphy,	Port-au-Prince
Mary, Whipple,	St. Croix
Schr. Happy Return, M'Donald,	N. Carolina
Katy, Stephenſon,	Martinique
Betſey, Earle,	Baltimore
George, Burr,	St. Euſtatius
John, Hall,	do.
William, Connelly,	Virginia
Freedom, Tullas,	do.
Franklin, Taliman,	Curacoa
Peggy, Skelly,	Charleſton
Sloop Friendſhip, Brady,	Virginia
Betſey, Taylor,	do.
Surprize, Bennet,	do.
Fanny, Brent,	do.
Betſey, Hopkins,	Cape-Francois
Sally, Simons,	Gouaive

The hurricane ſeaſon ſet in at St. Euſtatius and St. Kitts, on Monday evening the 12th of laſt month, and continued until nine the next morning with unabated and violent fury. Five veſſels went on ſhore at St. Euſtatius, and 15 at St. Kitts, moſtly Americans

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☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 4.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts.
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	110
Braziletto, pr. ton.		40
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 33
Ditto, pilot		4
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		20
——in kegs	12	15
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		50
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		18
——Mould, tallow		16
——Dipped		14
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		20
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.	14	16
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	9
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	14	15
——Ravens		11
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	0
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6 33
——Common,		6
——Bur middlings, beſt		5
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	100	1 20
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		53
——Barley	1	1 3
——— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		28
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		101 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 67
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		9
——ſecond quality		4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	33	41
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		66
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		5 20
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		17
——Lower county		15
——Carolina		11
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		1
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 38
Rice pr. cwt.		3 45
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		62
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		36
——— No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, ſingle refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	14	16
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		33
——Liverpool		33
——Cadiz		25
——Liſbon		27
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Raccoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.		4 33
——————inferior		3 33
——————old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 93
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——————old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.		60
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	466 66
——— at 60 days	463 33
——— at 90 days	460 66
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
——— 90 days,	40

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to.

(t.f.) LEONARD BLEECKER.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.
H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 27, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that propoſals will be received until the 15th day of October next, incluſively, by David Henly at Knoxville, in the Territory South Weſt of the Ohio, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1794, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneſſee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the ſaid River incluſively.

2. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Naſhville, on the ſaid river, and at Naſhville.

3. At any place or places within thirty miles of ſaid Naſhville to the ſouthward, weſtward or northward thereof.

4. At Bledſoe's Lick, or any place or places between the ſaid Lick and Naſhville.

5. At any place or places from Bledſoe's Lick to the croſſing of Cumberland river, along the new Trace, at or near the great Salt Lick, and at the ſaid croſſing place over Cumberland river.

6. At any place or places along the ſaid trace, from the croſſing of Cumberland river to the mouth of Clinch river, and at the ſaid mouth of Clinch river.

7. At any place or places between the ſaid mouth of Clinch and Knoxville, and at Knoxville.

8. At any place or places on the north-weſtern frontiers of Waſhington and Hamilton diſtricts, in the Territory South of the Ohio, from the mouth of Clinch to the Virginia line.

9. At any place or places on the ſouthern frontiers of the ſaid diſtricts of Waſhington and Hamilton.

10. At any other place or places in the territory South of the Ohio, not herein mentioned.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of brandy, rum or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt
Two quarts of vinegar } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of ſoap
One pound of candles

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each fort or other ſtationary poſt, which is or may be eſtabliſhed for the ſpace of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemies, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

Thoſe who may become propoſers are requeſted to tranſmit without delay to the Secretary of the Treaſury duplicates of their propoſals.

The propoſals will be decided upon at Knoxville aforeſaid, where the ſaid David Henly will make known the offer which is accepted, and will conclude the contract.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next incluſively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

SEAT of WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*
No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Sheet Map of the

French, Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progreſs of the preſent War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*

And a Map of the Three Northern Diſtricts of France, divided into Departments.——*Price ¼ of a dollar.*

Maps of the United

States:—Any public ſpirited gentlemen, poſſeſſed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the ſeveral States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of ſome for New-Jerſey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The ſubſcription for this work will be continued open, at the preſent rate of twelve dollars, till the firſt day of November next; after which, it will be raiſed to fourteen dollars.

Auguſt 14. 1aw4w

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(L.S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF
"PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I.
"PART I.——*Non ſibi ſed toti.*"

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Eſquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City

March, 61793

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.